

# THE BULLETIN.

VOL. I.

EDMONTON, N. W. T., MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1881.

No. 7.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

OTTAWA, Jan. 9, 1881.

The "Free Press" of this city announces that a company has been formed, and offered to undertake all that the Syndicate proposed to do on the same terms, with the following modifications—\$20,000,000 cash and 20,000,000 acres of land. No exemption from taxes or duty, and the company will make a deposit of 2,000,000 dollars as security.

The "Free Press" gives the following as the names of the new Syndicate—Sir W. H. Howland and H. H. Cooke of Toronto, Allan Gilmour, Ottawa, Col. Walker of London, Ont., and Mr. Carruthers of Kingston.

JAN. 10.—The following names are now added to the new Syndicate—James McLaren, Buckingham, Gooderham & Worts, Toronto, and Dr. Shultz.

It is expected that the Government intends to reach a vote by the end of this week if possible.

JAN. 12.—Mr. Royal spoke on the Syndicate bargain yesterday, and strongly favored the contract. He affirmed that the majority of the people of Manitoba favored it. The momentary opposition of Manitoba was caused by a misapprehension of the contract aided by interested parties, but the feeling had entirely changed.

It is said the Government intends to have a continuous sitting of the House until the vote on the Syndicate terms is reached—also that the opposition has arranged to talk against time with the view of defeating that object till the proposal of the new Syndicate is laid before the House.

JAN. 13.—In the House yesterday, large numbers of petitions against the Syndicate bargain were presented.

It is now said that Mr. Haggart and all the Manitoba members except Mr. Royal are against the Syndicate terms.

The new Syndicate was to have met in Toronto yesterday, to make final offer to construct the railway. No particulars yet. It now appears that the grants asked are \$22,600,000 cash and as many acres of land, while they agree to strike out the clauses in the present contract relating to exemption from taxation.

## MASS MEETING.

On Thursday evening last, the Hotel was crowded with settlers to attend the meeting called for in our last issue. Mr. P. H. Belcher, of Fort Saskatchewan, was chosen chairman, and Mr. J. A. McDougall, Secretary.

The first business brought before the meeting was

a subscription list, for the purpose of raising a bonus for Dr. Verrey to enable him to procure a stock of medicines suitable for the country. This met with a hearty and liberal reception. The sum of \$115 being immediately subscribed. This will doubtless be doubled, as a great many who would have subscribed were absent.

Next on the list was a discussion on the present mail facilities with the outside world; more especially the want of a money-order office at Edmonton. It was moved and carried unanimously that a petition be drawn out and forwarded to the Postmaster-General asking that a semi-monthly mail be established between this place and Winnipeg alternating with one to Fort McLeod and points south—also, that a money-order office be established here.

The most important part of the meeting was a discussion on the Indian question—that ever fruitful topic. Some startling stories of misery and wretchedness amongst the Indians were told, and a general feeling of discontentment with the present mismanagement was noticeable on all sides. When a motion was brought forward to telegraph the Government to succor the Indians and ask it to institute an enquiry into the Departmental affairs here, not a dissentient voice was heard, and the old hat which was passed around to raise the necessary money for the telegram was well patronized. Settlers in the out-lying districts are becoming alarmed for the safety of their families and stock—for they know that no one can blame the Indians if they resort to force to obtain food. The same number of white men if placed in their position would have had it long ago.

The last—though not the least—matter to engage the attention of the meeting was the Indian—or more properly speaking—half-breed reserve on the south side of the river. This reserve, although not yet completed, is claimed by a chief who has gathered around him six or seven lazy brothers, one or two Indians and all of the old squaws who generally hang around each of the Company's forts. Why they should have a reserve is not very patent—and why they should have it in a place utterly unsuited, for it is still more unintelligible. A motion was adopted to memorialize the Government to have the reserve located twenty miles back from the river, on the west side of Hay Lakes, which is their hunting grounds, and a place which also contains more than enough farming land to do them and their descendants for all futurity.

After passing the above resolutions a vote of thanks was tendered the chairman and secretary. Three cheers were given for the BULLETIN, and the meeting adjourned.

### QUEEN vs. NEWTON.

In the above case, on Saturday last, Rev. Dr. Newton was committed for trial by Messrs. Gagnon, Hardisty and Verrey, J. P's., at the next sitting of the District Court here, and held in \$500 bail. The circumstances of the case appear to be about as follows.

Last summer Dr. Newton's cattle were pasturing near the barracks, with others belonging to that settlement, and in the fall he sent and got them in, except two cows that are still missing. After the cattle were brought home an indistinct mark or brand was noticed on one of the cows, and he thought that perhaps it was not his, so he called in two of his neighbors, who were well acquainted with the cattle, and also a man whom he had formerly employed, to have their opinions on the matter. All agreed that the cow was certainly his, and as she was fat he killed her for beef. Shortly after, he left for Saddle Lake on a missionary trip, taking his hired man, who had brought in the cattle, with him.

About the same time Mr. J. Lamoreaux, of the barracks settlement, missed a cow, and, hearing of the one Dr. Newton had killed, went and saw the hide—in that gentleman's absence—recognized it as that of his cow, and the mark as his brand, and got out a warrant for Dr. Newton's arrest on the charge of feloniously, and wilfully appropriating and killing the animal.

On his return from Saddle Lake, Dr. Newton was arrested and an examination held, with the above result.

At the examination, the witnesses of both parties swore positively to the cow, and it was established beyond doubt that, even if the cow was Lamoreaux's, Dr. Newton had good reasons for supposing it his, and, although he had taken and killed her, he had done it innocently, and neither feloniously or fraudulently.

### DEATHS.

**MARWICK**—At the R. C. Mission, St. Albert, Sunday morning, the 9th inst., Jas. Marwick, aged 33 years. The funeral will take place to-day, at 10 a.m., to the Methodist Mission Church.

**A MASS MEETING** will be held at the Edmonton Hotel on Thursday evening next, for the purpose of discussing questions relating to the vital interest of this community. A full attendance is expected, as the circumstances merit it.

**LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN**,—Eaten up by coyotes, killed for pork or fallen in the river, one spotted black and white sow, 2 years old, fit to kill, weight about 200lbs. net. Any person who will return the sow, or the thief, or the butcher, or the villain who cut the hole in the ice, or the scalp of the coyote that did the bloody deed, will be looked upon by the subscriber as a humanitarian, a philanthropist, a brick and will be otherwise liberally rewarded.  
J. M. GLASS.

**TEN DOLLARS REWARD**.—Strayed from the H. B. C. horse guard, near Sturgeon river, about the 15th of August, a sorrel mare, 4 or 5 years old, white star on the forehead about the size of a half dollar piece, 14 hands high, branded W F on nigh shoulder and nigh hip. Any person bringing said mare to Frank Oliver's will receive the above reward, cash.

J. & R. CRONKSHAW.

**EDMONTON MILLS**.—The Edmonton Milling Co.'s mill is now running, and is prepared to do grist-milling for the public. Flour sacked and branded, ready for market, customers furnishing the material. Having a first-class mill, we feel safe in saying that our work will not be beaten in quality or quantity. Farmers, clean your grain well, and you will get better work—enough to pay for the extra trouble. Our motto is "Good Work and General Satisfaction to All." Bring along your grain and hear the hum.

**JAMES HALY & CO.**—Fort Saskatchewan. General Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. Highest Cash Price paid for Fur.

**JAMES McDONALD**, Carpenter and Joiner, Edmonton Milling Co's Mills. Wood Turning done to order.

**C. W. SUTTER**—Gentlemen's Outfitter and Clothier—A Large Assortment of Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Fancy Goods. Ready Made Clothing fitted without extra charge. Market House, first door East of Mission.

**J. KNOWLES**, Practical Miller and Millwright. Plans and Specifications for any kind of machinery made on application. Orders solicited. Address, Edmonton Mills.

### CARLYN & LAKE, BIG LAKE ROAD.

Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Ready Made Clothing, &c. A large and varied Stock at bottom prices. Call before purchasing elsewhere.  
Ten Iron Bound Carts for Sale.

### THE BUFFALO STORE, EDMONTON.

Is the place where the people all go to get good bargains in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, and BOOTS and SHOES. A good Stock always on hand.

VILLIERS & PEARSON,

Proprietors.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL, Manager.—dec. 13.—tf.

### BEEF! BEEF! BEEF!!!

25,000lbs. now in Stock—something very superior—and at very low figures for CASH at the Market House, formerly known as the School House. Call and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

dec 13—M

D. M. McDOUGALL.

Hitherto, although timber is plentiful in this district, lumber has been scarce, and only to be had by whip sawing, at from \$40 to \$70 per thousand. Now, it will be procurable in unlimited quantities at from \$20 to \$30 per thousand. No matter how plentiful grain was flour was always scarce, as the two little water mills could not, owing to small capacity and frequent stoppages, grind enough for the resident population, and both of them were situated in very inconvenient localities. This mill is in the most central and convenient place possible, within two miles of the Fort, and flour can be made much faster than grain is likely to be hauled to the mill.

It is matter for pride and congratulation that this enterprise has been carried through by home men and home capital. The company has not received the assistance of a dollar from any source, either here or elsewhere, and it speaks well for the country that sufficient money has been made here, by men who are prepared to invest it here to the last cent, to carry through this work in the face of such difficulties as Messrs. McLeod, Norris & Belcher have had to contend with.

The completion of these mills begins a new era in the progress and development of the country. They are considered by some to be rather too far ahead of the times. But the same was said of the Sturgeon River Mill when it was started two years and a half ago, and we hope—and it is the best wish we can give them—that in two and a half years the Edmonton Milling Co's. present mill will be as far behind the requirements of the country as the Sturgeon River Mill is now.

#### LOCAL.

FUR scarce.

FARM produce in good demand.

IRON for blacksmithing purposes is very scarce.

THE mail carrier reports epizootic at Battleford.

MR. T. SMITH started shingle making at Egg Lake last week.

SINGING class at the Methodist parsonage every Friday evening.

THE Indian Department is supplied with flour at Edmonton at \$7 per hundred.

LAST week's eastern mail weighed 400 lbs. and contained over 300 letters for this office.

MR. J. A. MACDOUGALL has bought 6,000 bushels of grain for Villiers & Pearson this season.

MR. HALY, Fort Saskatchewan, got in a supply of new goods from Battleford on Sunday last.

THE big mill ground 1,200 of flour in three hours and forty minutes on Thursday last, it's second day's run.

ANOTHER work ox has been killed at Peace Hills. This is the third one which has been killed by Indians in three weeks.

MR. LAMBERT of Fort Saskatchewan, ran a wolverine down on the river one day last week and killed it with an axe.

MR. JAS. REID, of Fort Saskatchewan, started drawing lumber from Point La Pie, last Saturday, for the purpose of putting up more buildings on his premises.

MR. P. BRUNETTE finished the Government wood contract last Saturday.

OVER seven hundred letters left Edmonton by last mail. Another argument in favor of a semi monthly mail between Winnipeg and Edmonton.

EASTERN mail arrived on Tuesday evening, eleven days out from Battleford. The main horses fell sick on the road, which caused the delay. It left again Thursday evening.

FORENOON service at All Saint's Church, which has been discontinued for some time during the absence of the incumbent, Rev. Dr. Newton, at Saddle Lake, was resumed again last Sunday.

A PRIVATE letter has been received here which states that although a company has been organized, there is little hope of an opposition steam boat line on the Saskatchewan next summer.

MR. HENDERSON, who came from British Columbia last fall, has moved to the Stoney Plain with his family. He will take possession of the claim abandoned by the dear departed H. Johnstone, Esq.

JACK LARINE, who came here from Peace River last fall with quite a little pile of dust, has gone up this river to take out timber for a sluice, to work on a high bar, near the Big Island, in high water next summer.

THE Slab Town (Edmonton Mills) boys turned out in strong force at church, Sunday before last. Giving thanks for the finishing of the big mill—no doubt. The first time some of them had been at church in eleven years.

THE trial of the Indian who killed the chief's ox at Peace Hills, took place on Wednesday last, at the Fort. He was bound over in his own recognizances, to appear before the Supt. General of Indian Affairs, who is expected here next summer.

MOSQUITO, a chief living near Battleford, has sent tobacco (the summons to a council) in four directions. He wants a mass meeting, to demand provisions, and says if the Government does not give him enough to keep him from starving he will take it.

THE H. B. C. grist mill at Prince Albert, the frame timber of which was sent from here last spring, started to grind, on trial, with one run of stones, on the 4th of December. The carpenters were expected to be done next week when the other run would be put in.

THE Canadian Illustrated "News" in a recent number, has a picture of Edmonton as it was fifty years ago, but does not take the trouble to tell its readers so. The old wind-mill which it shows up so prominently has given place to two solid steam saw and grist mills, and the balance of the sketch is about as antiquated.

HIS mib Mr. Arctic, of Prince Albert—aided by an unabridged dictionary—composed for the Battleford "Herald" an elaborate epistle, which is remarkable for its bad orthography and its flighty syntax. Perhaps the people he mentions as having emigrated to Edmonton could not endure the near presence of their superior in tall yarns, therefore left. He is evidently mad, because Edmonton is the recognized metropolis of the great north west.



## THE BULLETIN

Will be published at Edmonton every Monday morning, from the 1st of December until the 1st of May. Subscription for the season \$2.00. Season advertisements, \$5.00 per inch. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar. Business cards, not over four lines \$2.50. Mr. F. Wilson, at the H.B.C. store, Edmonton, and Mr. P. H. Belcher, at Fort Saskatchewan, will take subscriptions and advertisements. TAYLOR & OLIVER, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JAN. 17, 1881.

### INDIAN RESERVES.

The matter of the Indian reserve on the south side of the river is still unsettled. The Indians to whom it was allotted are not satisfied with the quantity of land, and will not agree to take it, and yet, as the lines are run, settlers are afraid to go on it, for fear of losing their improvements if the Indians should change their minds. One man, who had settled on it previous to its being declared a reserve has been obliged to remove. The reserve comes to within three miles of the Fort, in the heart of the settlement, and includes a great deal of the best land in the country, while the Indians' hunting ground is at Hay Lakes, thirty-five miles off.

The Indians from Lac Ste Anne, fifty miles off, have a reserve, which includes a large pinery, at the upper end of the Big Lake, near St. Albert settlement, and the Lac la Poudre Indians have a reserve at Riviere Qui Barre, which also includes a large pinery.

Is it right that settlements that were formed here years ago, before any treaty was ever made with the Indians, should be crowded on the one side for land and on the other for timber by Indians, whose usual place of residence is from forty to sixty miles off, and for whom reserves as suitable in every respect could be found nearer home?

If this country was given by the Indians to the Government then it would be right for the Government to be thankful for whatever they might get; but if the Government has bought the land it is surely their right and duty to look after the interests of the settlers, both present and future, for whom the land was bought, and out of whose earnings it is expected ultimately to be paid for, as well as those of the Indians, who will be a bill of expense and a drawback to the country for an indefinite period.

If the Indians take the reserve as at present surveyed a lasting injury will be done to this settlement, without any corresponding benefit accruing to them. Now is the time for the Government to declare the reserve open and show whether this country is to be run in the interests of the settlers or the Indians.

The Montreal "Witness" of Nov. 17th, says:—"The Western States could give our living merchants, ten times, perhaps a hundred times, the business that can possibly come from Manitoba," including the North-West. Also:—"The best wheat fields in the world including Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, and Nebraska." And yet the "Witness" wonders at the large emigration of Canadians to the States. If the "Witness" and other Eastern papers would keep themselves as well informed in regard to the resources of their own country as they appear to be, regarding those of the United States, and would publish the facts, instead of persistently and deliberately lying in disparagement of it, this living stream might yet be turned into its proper channel.

### EDMONTON MILLS.

Last Monday morning the above mills began to grind, and the price of flour immediately fell from \$12 and \$13 to \$10 per hundred. For weeks this and the adjoining settlements have been in a state of expectation and suspense, almost amounting to agony, and now that it is over—that the mill is proved to be a success—before people forget, in the satisfaction of a full stomach, the potatoes straight of the hard times now past, and so lose their interest in it, a short account of the enterprise may not be out of place.

The machinery was ordered the summer before last, but only got here by the H. B. C. steamer on the 16th of last August. It is from the factory of Goldie & McCulloch, Galt, Ontario, and comprises a 30 horse-power engine and boiler, a 60 inch circular saw, and shingle, lath and planing machines for the saw mill. For the grist mill, one run of four feet stones, a smutter and scourer of the most improved make, a 22 ft. wheat bolt, and a barley bolt. The machinery is sufficiently powerful for three runs of stones.

There are two main buildings, 50x24 each, two and a half stories high, connected by the engine house. They are framed of heavy timber, principally tamarac and spruce, taken last winter out of a "pinery," about seven miles from the mill. The frames only were up when the machinery arrived, but by the 23rd of October when the saw mill shut down, 66,000 feet of lumber had been cut, of which all that could be spared was sold about as fast as it came from the saw. Work was then commenced at the grist mill. Nine was the greatest number of men employed around the job at any one time, and that for 13-12 days only. Seventeen and a half weeks for one man was the time required to complete the grist mill. The capacity of the grist mill is ten bushels of grain, and of the saw mill, 1,000 feet of lumber, per hour. The machinery is of the best quality, and ran smoothly from the start. It cost \$3,500 at the factory, and the freight on it was \$3,300 more. The whole cost of the building and machinery up to date is about \$12,000. There were about 500 bushels of grain in the mill when work was commenced, and during the past six days it has turned out flour of as good quality as has ever been manufactured in the Saskatchewan.